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A SKETCH OF BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

With an Account of a Wonderful Fox Hunt in Old Virginia.

[From Macmillan's Magazine.]

No man with a soul within him could enter Virginia for the first time with the same feelings of indifference that he would cross the borders of Ohio or Indiana. Shocking as is the Englishman's ignorance of America's past, the field's of Virginia, at least, even through the window of a Pullman car, will call up dim visions of George Washington and the Fairfaxes; of Captain Smith and Pocahontas; of La Fayette; of Mr. Jefferson, in his blue coat and three-cornered hat, jogging along the country road; of Patrick Henry thundering at king and Parliament; and if all these figures are not outlined so distinctly on the traveller's memory as perhaps they should be, there will be at least a lurking tenderness for the scenes of that dreamy old plantation life that through the medium of wandering minstrels in more recent times fascinated our childhood, and with the echoes of its banjos gave us the romantic side of slavery. Then it is but yesterday that slavery itself perished upon these self-same fields, and made them the theatre of one of the most gigantic wars of modern times. Here, winding beneath the railroad is an obscure brook, whose name twenty years ago was in every Englishman's mouth as it ran red with the blood of slaughtered thousands. Here a country village, where the fate of a great nation hung for twenty-four hours upon the balance; and if any monument is wanting of this Titanic struggle, where would you find one so complete as in the great graveyards that, scattered over Virginia, bristle thick with tombstones of Federal and Confederate dead! It is at a little station not one hundred and fifty miles south of Washington that I would ask the reader to alight. For several hours we have been running South, and been gradually drawing nearer to a chain of blue mountains, whose wavy outlines have been following us since midday upon our right, and climbing gradually higher and higher into the Western sky. Between us and them lies an undulating landscape of field and forest, rich in the gorgeous coloring of the South, and bathed in the warm light of declining day.

Our old friend the general's carriage, is there to meet us, and the beaming black face of his grey-headed Achates, greets us with grins of recognition from the box, and with numerous tugs at the brim of his shabby wide-awake, as we and our trunks and the mail-bags are hustled on to the platform, by the snorting and impatient train. He wears no livery, it is true. The carriage has not been cleaned for a month. The horses probably have been taken this very afternoon from the plough; but what of that? Is not the hospitality all the greater on that account? The station-master does not rush out and touch his hat, but the general is quite as much honored as if a cloud of obsequious porters and powdered footmen had assisted in our removal from the train to the trap; not from a standpoint merely of mutual respect—that might apply as well in Nebraska or Ohio—but simply on social grounds alone.

In our five-mile drive we pass numbers of farm-houses of all sorts and sizes—some new, some old, some large, some small, sometimes with shady porches embowered in annual creepers, and sometimes old straggling gardens full of box and honeysuckle and myrtle, thyme, and balm, and many half-forgotten herbs. Rippling streams cross the road in every valley, for it is mostly up and down hill. Nothing can be more picturesque than the country through which we are traveling; sometimes the rough and winding road leads us through woodlands whose large leaves wave above our heads, sometimes through open fields, where the tobacco just ripening for the cutter's knife is spreading its dark green leaves above the warm, red soil, and where the tall Indian corn in all the splendor of its full foliage rustles gently in the evening wind. Here, too, to the right and left, stretch wide stubble fields with their deep carpet of annual weeds over which in a month's time the sportsman's setters will be ranging for the coveys of quail, but now half grown. In the valleys soft meadows spread their level surface fresh from recent rains along the margin of willow-bordered streams that water and enrich them, while over their soft turf the shadows of overhanging woodlands grow longer and longer as the light of day declines. From the tall tobacco-barns comes the familiar odor of the curing of the first cut plants, and thin clouds of smoke above their roofs hang clearly against the reddening sky. Negro cabins of squared logs cluster upon the roadside on sunny hilltops, or in shady glens, while from field and forest comes the wild melody with which the Ethiopian cheers his hours of toil. Behind all, though many miles away, the grand masses of the Blue Ridge Mountains lie piled against the Western sky, their rocky summits, their chestnut-shaded slopes, their deep ravines hollowed by white cascades that thunder ceaselessly through hemlock groves and shrubberies of rhododendrons and of kalmias, all melted into a uniform tint of the softest and the deepest blue.

A short struggle up the hill beyond brings us to the plateau on which the homestead stands. In front is the mansion itself with its two acres of lawn and as much more of kitchen garden, surrounded partly by a wall, and partly by a picket-fence. Behind are the barns, outbuildings, negro cabins, resonant at this hour of sunset with all the sounds incidental to a Southern farmhouse at close day. Negresses, their heads bound round with colored handkerchiefs, and carrying tin milk-pails on them, come calling down the lane for the long line of cows that are slowly splashing through the ford beneath; negro ploughmen are coming in on their mules and horses singing lustily to the accompaniment of their jangling trace-trains; pigs and calves from diverse quarters, and in diverse keys, hail the approach of their common feeding hour, while through all, the dull thud of the axe from the wood-pile seems to strike the hour of the evening meal.

If picked to pieces there is nothing specially attractive about the general's house; but to any one who had been wandering among the whitewash, and fresh paint, and crudeness of the ordinary Northern or Western rural districts, there will be much that is refreshing in this old Virginia home. The present house, built upon the site of the original homestead, dates back only to the year 1794, and was planned, a family tradition relates, by Mr. Jefferson, who was a second cousin of the then proprietor. However that may be, we have at any rate the long portico resting on white fluted columns which the great statesman is said to have done a great deal in making characteristic of Southern country houses. The high brick walls are unrelieved by ivy or by creepers, but the green venetian shutters thrown wide open almost cover the space between the many windows, while behind, innumerable offices and buildings of every conceivable shape and material, and set at all angles, gradually lose themselves among the stems of a grove of stately oaks.

Here, too, in utter defiance of the commonest rules of modern decorative art, hang specimens of the earlier efforts of photography, framed moreover in fir cones and in forest leaves! French-looking men in grey uniforms with stars upon the collars of their tunics. In the centre are Lee and Jackson. Around them are those of his family and their friends who fought and bled by their side. The other rooms apart from the furniture are much the same. There is a library where the books are kept in high, glass covered shelves, and where modern periodicals, Richmond, New York, and local papers, with pirated editions of some of the English reviews, lie scattered on the table. A dining-room also wainscoted, with a long table in the centre, surrounded by cane-bottomed chairs, a bare floor, a sideboard containing some curious specimens of old silver, and a chimney-piece devoted entirely to petroleum lamps—a room meant to eat in, not to sit in. There is no bell in the house, but it is not wanted, as an obsequious darkey even in these days of freedom follows you to your room and anticipates your wants.

When supper is over (for late dinner has never crept into Southern life, even Baltimore still dines at unearthly hours), we drift naturally into the verandah. The general's wife has appeared and made tea, but you will not see much of her. She has a soft voice, has once been pretty, and was a H—— of Sussex county—a distinction which in Southern ears has the same sort of a ring as that of a Courtenay of Devon, or a Percy of Northumberland would have in this more exacting land. She will tell you, if you ask her, that there were many months between '61 and '65 in which she was glad to get a little corn-flour, and green coffee, and also of how she buried the plate beneath the magnolia on the lawn when the Yankee general threatened to make "Oak Ridge" his headquarters, and how the negroes remained faithful to her all through the war, and cried when they were told they were free and had to go. She captivated the general thirty years ago at the White Sulphur Springs; and in the comprehensive ideas of kinship which exist in Virginia they doubtless up to that time ranked as cousins

The general has sent to the barn for some tobacco, and through bowls of red clay such as were smoked by the father of Pocahontas, and long reed stems from the swamps of North Carolina, we blow clouds into the balmy night, and listen to the general's stories of the past.

The general, of course, talks over old days. He has sobered down about the war. In fact, like many of his neighbors, he was himself against secession, or all thoughts of it, till the mutual aggravations and the complications of those feverish times drove him into the struggle in which he so pre-eminently distinguished. He is immensely proud of the part his State played in the war, however, and if you saw him every day for six months, he might bore you on the subject; but who can be surprised that the stirring scenes of those five years should be uppermost in the evening of a life that has otherwise been spent in the unbroken monotony of country pursuits?

He never liked the North, and never had anything in common with them. Their ways were not his ways, and for years the intolerance of either waxed stronger from a mutual ignorance born of absolute social separation. He has, however, little rancor left, and is conscious rather of having come well out of the struggle in at least public estimation. His fallen grandeur is soothed by being made the hero of the novels and the magazine articles of his prosperous and triumphant but generous foe. He lives in dignified retirement, courting no man, and civil to all; but they, in the fulness of their heart, forget the stubbornness of his rebellious blade, and in the growing cosmopolitanism of their rampant prosperity, pat him on the head as a curious historic and social relic of which nationally they are proud. He rather likes all this, but takes it with his tobacco, puts it in his pipe, and smokes it, in fact, as he used to thirty years ago the bloodhound stories. Outside opinion to the general and his generation are not of much consequsnce, as death alone will put an end to the conviction that he and his compeers are representatives of a past social state that was superior to everything, not only in America, but on earth.

The general's only brother was a captain in a U. S. cavalry regiment when the war broke out, and he will tell you of the struggle of conscience that decided the latter against his worldly interests to a course that some partisan historians have flippantly stigmatized as treachery—a treachery that very often gave up comfort and future honors, friends and professional devotion, for the cause their native State had seen fit to embrace, whose hopelessness was far better realized by such men than by their civilian and untraveled brethren at home. He was killed at Shiloh, and his sword hangs in the hall; while our friend, his brother, who had never seen anything till then but a militia muster, rose to be a general.

It is a common fallacy to credit the Southern planter with an unusual amount of profanity. Whatever may be the case in the extreme South, the ordinary conversation of the Virginian of all classes is more free from bad language than that of any Anglo-Saxon community on either side of the Atlantic I have ever come across. The general is certainly no exception to this rule, and as a fair specimen of his class, has a strong reverence for religion.

The general still reads the lessons on Suudays, and when some unusually ancient and "good old tune" is sung, his deep voice may be heard booming lustily above the piercing notes of the rustic choir. Here upon the verandah, with his legs crossed and his chair tilted back against the wall, he will talk to you of the glorious days of old, of the hundred negroes of all ages and sizes that every Christmas assembled beneath his roof, and when barn and cabin echoed to the thud of their stamping feet and to the banjo's twang, when a gentleman was a gentleman, and people knew how to "place" one another. Of how most of his old friends who sat upon the bench of the county court with him in the old days when magistrates were gentlemen of influence and property, now dead, or gone to the great cities, and the country homes with which their names have been associated passed into other hands. "I know it's foolish," says he, "but somehow I hate to see the old Virginia ways and fashions passing away. The war was necessary; we were a parcel of fools together, and got well whipped for our pains, though we gave the Yankees some trouble to do it, and I own everything turned out for the best; but I tell you, gentlemen, I wish the old arrangement had lasted my time any how. There were no happier people on earth than we were. Take this country"—and as the general says this, he drops the front legs of his chair and his feet simultaneously on to the porch floor, and waves his hand out to where the moonlight is streaming over the lawn and the woods behind, and the stubble-fields and the pastures and the winding stream in valley beneath—"there were perhaps a dozen such places as this, owned by people of our class. We were all brought up more or less together. We fought and scuffled at the local school when we were youngsters, and followed one another as young men to the University of Virginia, fox-hunted and shot together, danced, raced, and intermarried, till we had lost all count of our relationships. We rarely traveled abroad, because we couldn't leave our large households of slaves and the responsibilities entailed by them for so long; and to tell you the truth, we were not very flush of money as a rule. To say that we were generally in debt, though true, would leave a false impression. Our plantations, dear to us though they were, were of nothing like the value of our slave property, whose increase we preferred to borrow money upon rather than to sell, from motives of pride and kindliness towards our dependents; but we were heavily overstocked, and often lived for years on paper.

"I know we were provincial and egotistic. We thought ourselves bigger men than we really were, but our political control at Washington did much in saving us from the mental stagnation that our bare literary record might imply.

"Whatever else we were, we were always farmers and country gentlemen, but, in addition, were often judges, senators, bankers, physicians; that the Yankees, when the war broke out, thought we were enervated by luxury, is a proof of how little the two sections knew of one another in those days (and I sometimes think they don't know much more now.) There never was luxury in your sense of the word in Virginia. Such as you see my home today it has always been, and the meal my wife gave you to-night you would have got in 1860,—for thank God and a good plantation and a taste for farming, I have never since the year after the war had to want for the ordinary comforts of life. I pay more attention to grass and improved cattle than of old. I have seeded much of my alluvial low ground to timothy, and cut all the hay I require every year from them, and the rest produces as heavy crops of Indian corn per acre as the Ohio valley, and has done so from time immemorial. Upon the poorer uplands I range my cattle, and grow what wheat and oats my own people and horses require. I have set out a vineyard which is fast coming into bearing, and have planted several hundred peach and apple trees, for the benefit, if not of myself, at any rate of those that come after me. Negro tenants cultivate the odd corners of the property in tobacco and corn on shares with me, and upon the whole I have no great cause to complain.

"Twenty years ago, however, it is not at all likely you would have been sitting in the porch alone with me as you now are. The chances are, there would have been half a dozen here, and double the number of young folks frolicking in the parlor. We sometimes scare up a right smart crowd, even now, when the city people are out here in the summer; but bless me, I've seen the men lying so thick on the floors, tucked up for the night, you could hardly get about the house without treading on them.

"Then, in those days, as I before said, you knew who was who. Now if your daughter goes out to a dance in the neighborhood, the chances are she is escorted home by young Smith whose father kept the store at the forks of the road yonder when I was a boy, or young Jones who measures calico in a dry-goods store in town. Perhaps that's all right; mind you, I don't want to say anything against it. We are a free country now, and a republic (worse luck to it), but I sometimes feel like the old Lord Fairfax, who, on hearing in the backwoods of Augusta county, of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, told his servants to 'carry him upstairs to die, as there was no use in his living any longer.'

"Then there was a large class of good honest yeoman farmers living amongst us, also slave-holders, that were welcome to a seat at our table, or a bed for that matter, if they came along, and with whom we were on a familiar footing, but still they were not of us. Their families and ours did not even pretend to associate. The annual call they made perhaps as neighbors was a mere relic of very old colonial days when families were more dependent on one another, and a sort of feeble protest against class distinctions—a mere show of equality that hurt nobody and amounted to nothing, and that the very negroes laughed at. But if we held our heads above the large yeoman who very often had considerable property, and nearly as many negroes, sometimes more than we had, they in their turn looked down on the smaller farmers, who again revenged themselves by their contempt for the overseers and the poor whites. In fact," says the general, laughing, "we were a powerfully aristocratic people, I promise you, and you will find the fires still smouldering through the country now, and working with the new elements if you lived here long enough to get below the surface——"

"Mar'se George. Oh, Mar'se George." The voice is Caleb's from out the darkness; he has stolen round the house and his white teeth are flashing on us from the foot of the verandah steps.

"Hullo, Caleb, what's up?"

"Mar'se George, sah dars suthin the matter wid dat are sorrel mar agin, 'pears like she's powerful on easy a snortin' an' a gwine on; I thote I'd jest git you to step round an' look at her."

While the general, who, like all Southerners, can not only break, buy, and ride a horse, whether he be farmer, merchant, or lawyer, but doctor one, too, in a rough and ready fashion, gets his stable lantern and hurries across the lawn towards the lodging of the "sorrel mar," we revel silently in the balmy night. The ceaseless trill of frogs and tree-crickets seems to grow louder now; all sounds of human voices have ceased; great-winged beetles and cockchafers go swinging through the trellis work of cypress and trumpet flowers, and fall with a thud upon the verandah floor; bats flit backwards and forwards before the lighted windows; the night owl hoots gloomily from the orchard, and the whip-poor-will fills the valley below with his plaintive song; fireflies dance against the dark background of shrubbery, while the great oak-trees above us gently rustle their leaves on which the moonlight is streaming from a sky cloudless and twinkling with a myriad of stars.

"Then as for sport," continued the general, having once again seated himself at his favorite angle, "those antlers in the hall were of course not taken here. Of partridges and turkeys we had plenty, and still have, but my father was a great sportsman, and we owned, like many other families, a quantity of wild land in one of the south-western mountain counties. In fact, nearly the whole of —— county at that time belonged to us. It did not amount to very much as property. Our Virginia mountaineers are tough customers, and they squatted all over the valleys at a nominal rent, which had to be drawn from them like eye teeth. The old gentleman, however, had a fancy for the place, and used to come home with a whole string of horses behind him as the revenue of his principality. But we boys, and indeed all our friends, used to look forward keenly to the annual excursion to the mountains. My father had a pack of hounds of which he was exceedingly proud, and with which he would hunt foxes at home, and deer when he went to —— county. A long cavalcade it used to be that every October started from this door to the mountains. My father and one of his old cronies in the big carriage, two wagons full of provender, ammunition, blankets, etc., and fifteen or twenty friends and servants, mounted on saddle-horses in the rear. The ninety miles used to give us three days of traveling, and at the end our mountaineer tenants used to throng to meet us at the rude shooting-box with stories of deer and 'bar,' wonderful to listen to, and with eyes looking wistfully at the corner where the whiskey jar always stood. I could fill the night with stories of the odd ways and curious simple lives of these mountaineers, though none of them were such curiosities as old Jake, my father's negro huntsman. Caleb here was his nephew, and helped him as a boy with the dogs, and moreover is the grandest liar we have in these parts. He's sitting up with the horse, so we'll call him and make him give you a specimen, before we

(Continued on fourth page.)

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Meeting of The Alumni—Senior Class Exercises—Degrees Conferred on Graduates—Annual Address by Hon. W. L. Wilson—The Alumni Banquet—Reply of Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds to The Toast "North Carolina and Her University."

University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, N. C., June 2.

This was the 102nd commencement day at this university, and it was made delightful by perfect weather, a large attendance and interest, and by a well arranged programme. The opening event of the day was the meeting of the Alumni Association, over which Thomas S. Kenan presided. Just before noon the academic procession formed and marched to Memorial hall. It was composed of the seniors, President Alderman and the faculty, and trustees. The noble hall was filled with an audience which worthily represented the State.

Four of the seniors delivered orations—A. T. Allen on "The Relation of Government to Freedom;" D. B. Smith on "America in Civilization;" Donald McIver on "Conflict Between Knowing and Feeling;" S. B Shepherd on "The Growth of Law." Theses were presented by the other thirty-eight members of the graduating [c]lass of forty two—that by Arthur William Belden, of Wilmington, being on "The Relation of the Industries to the Advancement of Chemical Science."

The chief event of the day was the address by Hon. William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee University, who was introduced by President Alderman.

His theme was a quotation from John C. Calhoun, "Liberty is a reward to be earned; a reward reserved for the intelligent, the patriotic, the virtuous and the deserving," and the speaker said: "This is the generalization of true statesmanship and this is the fixed law of Providence. This university owed its foundation to the belief so earnestly entertained and so often acted upon by the fathers of the Republic that there work was foredoomed to failure unless the free government they established could be buttressed for all time by the school house, the college and the university. Hence the men who founded the commonwealths founded schools. Of all the cheering statements in President Alderman's address, none, in my judgment, throws so certain and bright an augury over the future which this university faces as his enumeration of the young men who, by their own efforts, and in part by occupations by which, if not dignified by high purpose, might almost be called menial, are working their way, through difficulty and obstacle, to university education and to the power, influence and responsibility which university education brings in a democratic country. From such youths we have learned to expect much. They have enriched every field of human endeavor. This university may fit the young men of North Carolina to become intelligent planters, successful merchants, scholars and teachers, clergymen, physicians and lawyers, but it must likewise fit all of them for the high and strenuous office of citizenship. The idea, that is to-day the most dangerous of all our delusions is that free institutions are an easy thing to establish, an easy thing to perpetuate.

"Of the two original contributions which the people made to the constitution, the electoral system for choosing president and vice-president, and the supreme court, the former was speedily nullified by the development of party systems they did not anticipate, and the other has become a bulwark of freedom and a balance wheel of government. There is to-day and there can be no stable freedom save historic freedom. Even universal suffrage means little. The living spirit of freedom is in the political training, individual enlightenment and morality of the people, And because liberty is the noblest reward for the development of our moral and intellectual faculties there is an indefensible obligation on every great school of learning to fit successive generation to earn this reward and to receive, preserve and transmit it by safer title deeds to those who come after them. The question of a system of federal taxation and of disbursement which shall operate evenly on individuals and sections is beset with greater difficulties than in the day of Clay.

The question of a stable and enlightened system of banking and currency equally adapted to every class and section is harder to deal with in 1897 than it was in the time of Jackson and Benton. The dividing line between federal and State sovereignty has been swinging back and forth since the close of the civil war. The still more important question of the proper sphere of governmental activity and of individual freedom with its subordinate question whether we are to seek prosperity from laws of congress or individual effort, is raised, as it never was raised before in our political discussions, in our party platforms and in numberless schemes of legislation. Then there are new issues—the development and consolidation of railways, the growth of trusts and other-would-be monopolies, the relation of races—which invite and may require the moderating hand of law to adjust their relations to a system of free government. How shall we deal with such a succession of old and new questions by universal suffrage? Whether Jefferson and Madison would hold a commanding and life long influence in Virginia today, or the Adamses in Massachusetts, or Calhoun in South Carolina, or Nathaniel Macon in North Carolina, are questions we may not find it easy to answer. These were men who saturated politics with thought; who understood that it was the highest field of human effort and therefore the noblest field of human study. The people turned to them for guidance and instruction, because the people knew them to be capable, virtuous and patriotic leaders. A speaker of the house of representatives once said to me that the house was the center of cowardice in all the country, but I did not agree with him There are brave and sincere men among our representatives, and there would be more of them if there were courage and support at home, especially among that part of the people who have the intelligence and who ought to have the influence and virtue to keep public opinion enlightened and wholesome. And where does this responsibility fall so heavily and so directly as upon those who are trained for citizenship in the great schools founded and maintained by the State? The educated man who shirks the obligation of citizenship or regards politics as a field to be shunned shirks the obligation of citizenship or regards politics as a field to be shunned shirks the obligation of patriotism. Our freedom is no longer in danger from without; many dangers may arise from within."

Degrees were conferred on graduates as follows:

B. A. on Burton Craige (magna cum laude), W. A. Crinkley, T. J Creekmore, Darius Eatman, (magna cum laude), R. H. Graves (magna cum laude), W. D. Harvard, F. J. Haywood, Jr. (cum laude), W. J. Herney, W. C. Lane (magna cum laude), Oscar Newby, S. T. Liles, W. S. Myers (cum laude), S. B. Shepherd, Wingate Underhill (cum laude), R. V. Whitener (cum laude), A. F. Williams, Jr., J. S. Williams (magna cum laude), J. S. Rav, Batchelor of Philosophy on A. T. Allen (magna cum laude), W. D. Carmichael, Jr., A. H. Egerton (cum laude), R. S. Fletcher, J. A. Long, W. H. MacNairy (magna cum laude), D. B. Smith (cum laude), Lionel Weil (magna cum laude), Bachelor of Science on Percy Canady S. P. Copple, H. G. Connor, Jr., (cum laude), S. N. Harris, I. N. Howard, W. J. Nichols, B. W. Weston (cum laude), R. A. Wright (cum laude) T. L. Wright (cum laude), Bachelor of Letters on A. W. Gelden, W. W. Boddie, W. S. Howard, F. B. Johnson, J. D. Lentz, Donald McIver (cum laude), A. W. Mangum Bachelor of Laws on E. L. Rose, E S. Smith, Master of Arts on Daniel J. Curaig, Master of Science on R. E. Coker.

The prize winners were: Archibald Henderson, Holt medal; R. V. Whitener, Hume medal; Donald McIver, Kerr prize; J. G. McCormick, John S. Hill prize; Edgar Newby, Harris prize; S. B. Shepherd, Worth prize; E. J. Nixon, and W. J. Weaver, materia medica prize; T. L. Rose, Manning prize; W. J. Horney.

This afternoon the alumni dinner was given in Commons Hall, Col. Kenan being master of ceremonies. The responses to toasts were as follows: Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, North Carolina and Her University; Claudius Dockery, "The Alumni and the University—What Her Sons Owe to Their Alma Mater," State Senator George E. Butler, "The University and the Public Schools;" E. J. Hale, The University and the Alumni—What the University Owes to Her Sons."

Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, in replying to the toast, said:

"There are certain functions of the office of Governor which I think I can perform with as much grace and satisfaction as any man who ever occupied the gubernatorial chair in this or any other State, one of which is to draw the salary and the other to discuss the toast as it comes from the cook, but to the discussion of the subject propounded by the toast master in a postprandial oration is another matter, and one in which I never consider myself a brilliant success. But I am to respond to 'North Carolina and Her University,' and I do so with pleasure, for during my short life I have seen the university emerge from a college where young men were prepared to be ornaments to society, to a university where young men are moulded into useful citizens to build, beautify, ennoble and enrich our glorious old State. Thirty years ago I first landed in Chapel Hill, and even as late as that date the influence of slavery still spread its black pall over this institution. Notwithstanding the fact that our declaration of independence starts out, after the preamble, with these words: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal;' still, born with the blood of the lords whom Cromwell drove out of England in our veins, and with the feudal idea fostered and cultivated by the institution of slavery, a college was considered the place prepared specially for the rich, and the young man with the metal in him to work his way through college would have been looked upon as hardly fit to associate with gentlemen. As a result, all the scientific ideas in the south came from our more thristy and industrious neighbors of the north and east. Going upon this idea the south grew a set of gentlemen who were most excellent judges of a race horse or a fox hound, who played whist and chess with the skill of an adept, but who, while they were really a splendid race of men, and were gems in the social world, were nothing but gems, and, therefore, our minerals remained unhidden in our mountains, our water powers ran to waste; our manufactures languished and our gardens were unknown. But to-day all is changed. There are no higher types of manhood than the young men who are working their way through college here and in the future North Carolina will be known and honored for these very sons who will climb to the top round of the ladder and smile in the strength of their own manhood at the barriers in their way. From the ante-bellum college to polish gentlemen we now have a university to build men. The little appropriation the State gives annually is the germ which is sure to be cultivated to grow and ripen into fruit, in these young men who will yield a thousandfold back to bless her in the near future. To-day the doctrine that all men are created equal is believed and preached here and a model Democracy exists at Chapel Hill. The sun of science nowhere shines more brightly than here in North Carolina. Old prejudices are gone, pluck and manhood are recognized as the most noble traits of character. The old question, "Who was your grandfather, or uncle or father?" has given place to the more pertinent one of 'Who are you?' Men are now respected for what they are, rather than for what some member of their family was in the forgotten past. 'What are you?' This is the question of the hour and our university is teaching and preparing our young men to answer in truth and in fact, 'I am a man.'"

Warren G. Elliott responded to the toast, "The University in the Industrial Development of the State;" Lee S. Overman to the toast, "Citizenship." President Alderman read extracts from a letter from ex-Senator Ransom. Three cheers were given W. L Wilson, Washington and Lee University and Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds. Mr. Wilson responding to calls, said he was delighted at the work done at this university, and that this more than any university that he had ever visited rests right upon the people, for whose special benefit it was established.

This evening the University Glee Club gave a concert in Girard hall.

The junior class honors are won by Peter H. Elery, Archibald Henderson, C. H. Johnson, J. G. McCormick, P. W. McMullan, J. D. Parker, E. E. Sams. The highest sophomore honors are won by J. R. Carr, T. J. Hill, and W. F. Bryan wins the highest freshman honors.

The alumni met this morning and appointed E A. Alderman, F. D Winston, C. D. McIver, Claudius Dockery and Rev. N. H. D. Wilson to take charge of alumni association and to have an iniation fee of $1 to be devoted to the publication of an alumni annual, this to be sent each alumnus, the purpose being to promote fellowship and keep all informed of the progress of the university and to preserve the records of individual alumni. The association has in the past five years aided twenty-five students in obtaining education.

Lee S. Overman, Zeb Vance Walser and R. H. Lewis were judges of the senior orations, which were for the Willie P. Mangum medal, and awarded this coveted prize to David Baird Smith. Donald McIver was awarded a special certificate in theology. F. A. Olds.

GOV. RUSSEL'S RECEPTION.

Escorted to The Exposition Ground by 100 Persons—Gov. Taylor's Welcome and Gov. Russell's Reply—"The Old North State" Lead by Gov. Taylor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 2.—(Special.)—The State of Tennessee celebrated to-day its one hundredth birthday by a most elaborate programme for "Governors' Day." At ten o'clock the parade of military was formed and escorted Governor Taylor, staff and committee to the Duncan House, where Governor Russell and party were received as the guests of honor. Proceeding in carriages to the exposition grounds the party were taken through all the buildings and hence to the Auditorium, which resounded to the inspiring strains of "Dixie" from Cincinnati's famous band, while the party of distinguished visitors were seated. The party comprised about one hundred persons, of which fifty-two were staff officers in full dress uniform. Governor Taylor welcomed the guests and the burden of his most eloquent address was addressed to Governor Russell, the honored representative of North Carolina, the beloved mother of Tennesse. His remarkable address was tender, pathetic and witty, bringing both smiles and tears from his vast audience. As he concluded his speech he led a quartette in singing two stanzas of "The Old North State," the effect of which was intense surprise and pleasure, bringing forth loud and prolonged applause. When Governor Russell was introduced the audience gave him such an ovation as is rarely seen and made every North Carolinian proud that the State was so ably and honorably represented on this occasion. Governor Russell's reply to the welcome and his cordial reception was truly a gem of eloquence and appropriateness. He spoke entirely without preparation or notes, yet he won all hearts by his sentiments of patriotism and mutual good will as existing between North Carolina and Tennessee. After the ceremonies were concluded the whole party was conducted to the Women's buildings, where a most elegant and elaborate lunch was served by the committee of reception, Governor Russell occupying the post of honor at the head of the table. In the afternoon and evening there were gorgeous displays of fireworks and concerts by the band, and almost every moment has been spent in doing some honor to old North Carolina and the men and women who so well represented her here. This day has done much for the State and the benefits will be many and lasting.

More

Curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla than any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and is worth more to the consumer. More skill is required in its preparation and it combines more remedial qualitities than any other medicine. Consequently it has a record of more cures and its sales are more than those of any other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine and thousands of testimonials prove that it does actually and permanently cures disease.

Angel Mountain Badly Cracked.

RICHMOND, VA., June 2.—A special from Roanoke says: The effect of the recent earthquake is said to have been very demoralizing on the people of Giles county, many of whom are preparing to make their homes elsewhere. Angel Mountain is said to be badly cracked and nearly all the water has been drained out of the mountain lake. It is also said that the salt wells at Saltville, Smythe county, have dried up.

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summers as never before in your life. Just try this once, and you'll not repent it.

TO AMEND THE CONSITUTION.

Senator Butler Makes a Speech Advocating His Amendment Providing For an Income Tax.

INTEREST OF PEOPLE VS. CORPORATIONS.

Interest of Corporations—He Contrasts The Indecent Haste With Which Congress Seeks to Give Relief to The Great Railway Corporations by Passing a Pooling Bill Immediately After The Decision of The Supreme Court on The Anti-Trust Law, and The Indecent Slowness With Which It Has Looked After The Interest of The People in The Income Tax Matter—The Tariff Bill Will Probably be Passed by The 15th of July, When The Great Ground Swell of Prosperity Will Make Its Appearance—An Export Bounty on Wheat and Cotton—Senator Pettigrew's Bill Illustrating The Initiative and Referendum Plan.

[Special to the Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—From the present outlook it is possible that Congress may adjourn by July 15th. It is expected that the Senate may pass the bill as early as the first of July, and that within two weeks the House may take action and the conference committee of the two Houses reach a final agreement. So July 15th is the last date fixed upon by the Republicans for the appearance of the great ground swell of prosperity.

MAY RUN FROM THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Senator Tillman has the Sugar Trust and their friends in Congress frightened. He may soon have them on the run. He has been pushing his resolution calling for an investigation of the scandals connected with the sugar schedule in the Wilson bill, as well as the sugar schedule in the pending tariff bill. There is a united and determined effort in certain quarters to prevent action on his resolution, at least for the present. It is whispered among knowing ones that the Republicans are getting ready to withdraw the present sugar schedule, which would give about twenty million dollars profit to the sugar trust, and to substitute a lower schedule in order to prevent an investigation. It should be said in justice to Senator Tillman that he has not acted as a partisan, but as a patriot in this matter. He has not tried to shield the Democratic party by simply asking for an investigation of any corrupt influence used by the sugar trust in shaping the present bill; but he has demanded that the conduct of the Democratic party two years ago in shaping a schedule in the interest of this same trust be equally investigated. His action in this matter has no doubt caused some coolness between him and certain leading Democrats. The investigation should be had whether the present sugar schedule is withdrawn or not.

INDECENT HASTE.

Two years ago on the 20th of last May, the Supreme Court in a memorable and monstrous decision decided the income tax unconstitutional. During this whole time Congress has taken no action looking to the relief of the people, from this alarming and oppressive decision. A few weeks ago the Supreme court rendered a decision on the anti-trust law that to some extent embarrassed the great railroad corporations of the country. At once the railroad lobbyist centered at Washington and brought pressure to bear to have Congress to take action to set aside the decision of the court by passing a pooling bill. On last Friday Senator Butler in a speech called the attention of the Senate and of the country to these facts and contrasted the difference in the conduct of the Senate when the interest of the people were effected and when the license of the railroad corporations was in the least interfered with. He called attention to the fact that in December, 1895, he offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax; that this resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that up to this time he has been unable to get a report from that Committee. He called attention to the indecent haste with which Congress was proceeding to give relief to the railroads and contrasted it with the indecent slowness of Congress to move in giving relief to sixty-nine million of people. He gave notice that he would not only fight the pooling bill but that if the Judiciary Committee would not report his resolution that he would re-introduce it and ask the Senate to consider it in Committee of the whole, and that he would ask the Senate to take a vote on that measure before the pooling bill was ever considered.

EXPORT BOUNTY FOR WHEAT AND COTTON.

The amendment to the tariff bill proposed by Senator Cannon providing for an export bounty on wheat and cotton as the only means of giving protection in a tariff bill to agriculture and farm labor has attracted no little attention and is receiving serious consideration. The question is one of real merit and is gaining strength in Congress each day. It is not yet certain that such an amendment can be adopted, but it will be strongly and vigorously supported.

SENATOR PETTIGREW'S PLAN.

Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill that to a certain extent illustrates the principle known as the initiative and referendum. His bill provides for the voters of the country at the next Congressional election casting their votes directly for or against certain great economic propositions. In this way the people would in a certain sense initiate legislation. A fairer expression of the sentiments and desires of the American people can be gotten in this way than through party conventions and party machinery. Thousands if not millions of voters at every election vote for measures they do not approve and fail to vote for other measures that they favor because they must either submit to their party policy or leave their party, and party prejudice is so strong that in this way the people year after year fail to get reforms which a large majority of the voters favor and desire. Indeed it grows plain each year that the people will never again rule in this country until the principles of the initiative and referendum are put into operation, so that the people can legislate directly independent of party machinery and party conventions.

THE INCREASED TAX ON TOBACCO.

Recently a large and strong delegation of tobacco men from North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland and other States have been in Washington protesting against the proposed increase

(Continued on third page.)

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THE TRUE POLICY FOR THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE CAUCASIAN has recently been in receipt of several letters from subscribers, asking our opinion as to the proper policy for the People's Party to pursue in the next campaign. We take this opportunity to reply to such letters by saying that we think the Peoples Party members of the last legislature have marked out clearly the proper course for the Peoples Party and all patriots to pursue. Every measure that was brought forward in the last legislature by the Peoples Party members was in the interest of justice and good government. Every measure of this kind which failed to pass was defeated by a combination of Democratic and Republican members of the legislature. A large majority of the people of the State approve the position taken by the Peoples Party members of the legislature and strongly disapprove of the action of the Democratic and Republican members who have joined to defeat many needed and important measures. On the night the General Assembly adjourned the forty Peoples Party members of the legislature, who had during every hour of the session stood true and unfaltering by the interest of the people and the State, held a caucus and passed a resolution which in our opinion points out clearly the logical, proper, and, correct course for the Peoples Party to pursue. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The two greatest and most vital issues before the people of the State and nation are:

1st. The question of financial reform, which means the increasing of quantity of the legal tender money of the country to an amount sufficient to restore prosperity and to be increased hereafter in proportion to the increase of population and business so as to maintain the stability of prices.

2nd. The question of transportation reform, which will take from the hands of the private monopolies the tyrannous and dangerous power to discriminate between persons and places, to charge excessive rates and fares and thereby not only to make or destroy at their pleasure, but also to control, dominate and corrupt the legislative bodies of the States and nation, and

WHEREAS, the Peoples Party in North Carolina, through its representatives in the General Assembly, has stood solid and true to accomplish these reforms in the interest of the people and good government, which they were prevented from doing by a fusion between a majority of the two old parties in said General Assembly; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That the Peoples Party appeal to the people against the action of their faithless representatives.

2nd. That we will continue to fight for the same reforms for which we have contended in this legislature and stand ready to welcome in our ranks or to extend the cordial hand of co-operation to all those of any and all parties who are against the grasping greed of monopoly and the grinding greed of the gold trust, who are willing to stand faithfully on the side of truth and justice to the end.

The Peoples Party members of the legislature tried to pass a law to stop the free pass iniquity. It was defeated by a combination of bolters, Democrats and Republicans.

The Peoples Party members tried to pass a bill reducing the freight and passenger rates in the same proportion that prices of other things have fallen under the gold standard. The influence of monopoly was strong enough, however, to get the bolters and nearly all of the Democratic and Republican members to fuse against the people.

The Peoples Party members tried to pass a bill preventing the taking or giving of gold notes and gold mortgages in North Carolina, but the gold syndicate got a majority of the Republican and Democratic members, who, with the Hanna bolters, were strong enough to defeat the will of the people.

Peoples Party members stood solidly and unflinchingly by the interests of the State in the memorable fight to set aside the midnight deal known as the ninety-nine year lease. But the same combination of bolters and old party members were again strong enough to defeat the will of the people and to sacrifice the will of the State.

And so it was on every important measure before the body. The Peoples Party members stood solidly and firmly; the majority of the old Party members combined on the side of monopoly and the gold trust. Now what course shall the Peoples Party pursue in the next campaign? Carry this fight before the people and ask their verdict of approval upon our record and their verdict of condemnation on the heads of the old party members who betrayed their trust.

Every voter in the State who approves the record of the Peoples Party members, who favors the important legislation that our party stood solidly for and similar legislation that will arise in the future, should lose no time in joining the Peoples Party. If any other political party shall in the next campaign be ready and willing to stand up squarely and make an honest fight for these reforms, then the peoples Party will be willing to accept the help of that organization in a co-perative fight, if such co-operation shall be necessary in order to make the reforms triumph. If no other political organization has the courage and honesty to do this, then the Peoples Party will make the fight alone and appeal to every honest man in both of the old parties to come under our banner and join hands to redeem the State from monopoly rule. This is our duty, besides it will be a winning fight.

Whoever heard of a man who would publicly acknowledge that his bicycle cost only five dollars? Yet some people in Wake county are listing their "wheel horses" at that amount for taxation.

WAKE COUNTY—(RALEIGH TOWNSHIP NOT INCLUDED.)

TOWNSHIPS.	POLLS. White.	Colored.	Total.	AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. White.	Colored.	Total.	Estimated amount from regular appropriation to Public Schools. Dollars.	Cents.	10c. on each $100 valuation, and 30c. on each poll. Dollars.	Cents.	Amount from State Treasury, Chap. 421, sec. 6, Laws 1897. Dollars.	Cents.	TOTAL FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES Dollars.	Cents.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE. White.	Colored.	Total.	No. schools with average of not less than 65 children.	Am't to each school from reg. apportionment to Pub. Schools Dollars.	Cents.	Am't to each school if rate is 15c. on $100 val. and 45c. on poll. Dollars.	Cents.	Am't to each school if rate is 15c. on $100 val. and 45c. on poll. Dollars.	Cents.	Am't to each school if rate is 20c. on $100 val. and 60c. on poll. Dollars.	Cents.
Barton's Creek	175	129	304	196,345	10,109	206,454	1,206	40	297	65	297	65	1,801	70	420	334	754	11	109	68	163	79	190	84	209	24
Buckhorne	104	60	164	138,663	5,870	144,533	876	00	193	74	193	74	763	48	148	87	235	3	125	33	254	49	319	07	383	65
Cary	147	50	197	214,228	6,621	220,849	676	80	279	95	279	95	1,236	70	254	169	423	6	112	80	200	00	251	95	289	45
Cedar Fork	113	54	167	220,276	7,133	227,409	590	40	277	51	277	51	1,145	42	238	131	369	5	118	08	229	00	284	68	329	08
House's Creek	158	169	327	211,091	33,405	244,496	1,566	40	342	59	342	59	2,251	58	391	588	979	15	104	42	150	31	172	22	183	43
Holly Springs	163	70	233	195,650	17,474	213,124	1,088	00	283	02	283	02	1,654	04	389	291	680	10	108	80	165	40	193	70	215	40
Little River	207	104	311	210,438	11,832	222,270	1,072	00	315	57	315	57	2,303	14	532	513	1,045	16	104	50	143	94	163	70	175	19
Mark's Creek	194	144	338	194,080	10,368	204,448	1,132	80	305	85	305	85	1,744	50	442	266	708	10	113	28	174	45	205	03	224	45
Middle Creek	155	66	221	126,228	7,717	133,945	958	40	200	25	200	22	1,358	90	346	253	599	9	116	15	150	98	173	22	195	48
Neuse River	70	111	181	139,700	8,353	148,053	689	60	202	35	202	35	1,994	30	157	274	431	12	108	53	155	69	180	70	198	36
New Light	256	78	334	181,560	7,223	188,782	1,302	40	288	98	288	98	1,880	36	568	246	814	12	108	53	182	38	216	10	249	83
Oak Grove	145	63	188	116,769	2,277	119,046	520	00	175	45	175	45	870	90	197	128	325	5	104	00	174	18	200	27	244	36
Panther Branch	161	79	240	175,875	3,999	179,874	985	60	251	87	251	87	1,489	34	391	225	616	9	109	51	165	48	193	36	221	13
St. Mary's	200	159	359	328,268	15,547	343,815	1,560	00	451	52	451	52	2,463	04	488	487	975	15	104	00	161	20	182	48	197	53
St. Matthew's	99	148	247	184,816	13,133	197,949	1,241	60	272	04	272	04	1,785	68	226	550	776	11	112	87	162	38	187	06	207	78
Swift Creek	187	90	277	213,501	6,017	219,518	1,369	60	302	62	302	62	1,974	84	478	378	856	13	115	32	151	91	175	18	190	28
Wake Forest	234	260	494	512,806	19,983	532,789	1,979	20	680	99	500	00	3,160	19	535	702	1,237	19	114	16	163	32	184	24	202	16
White Oak	263	78	341	269,015	9,573	278,588	1,390	80	380	89	380	89	2,122	58	580	273	853	13	104	66	163	27	179	39	201	73
	3,011	1,912	4,923	3,829,309	196,633	4,025,942	20,276	00	5,502	84	5,321	85	31,100	69	6,780	5,895	12,675	188								

THE CAMPAIGN FOR 1897.

Politically speaking, 1897 is an "off year" in politics but it is the year of a campaign in North Carolina which is of more importance to the people, so far as State matters are concerned, than any that has ever occurred. We have full confidence in the verdicts of North Carolinians when they are called on to express their will by ballot, provided they have had time for discussion, but we almost fear they are not as ready to decide the issue of this year's campaign as they would be after some months of study and thought.

* * *

There are two very important questions which, it seems, the people have been slow to take hold of in a vigorous way. These are the questions of sanitation and education. We need not go into any explanations here as to why this is so in North Carolina. The fact to be recognized is that, so lax has been the attention and so slow the action, as to popular education, this State stands next to the lowest among all the States in the matter of the amount expended per capita for public schools.

* * *

In this year of 1897 the people will have an opportunity to begin to break up this unfavorable record and condition. Elsewhere is published a law passed by the General Assembly appropriating fifty thousand dollars to be given in specific amounts to such school districts in the State as will vote upon themselves a local school tax. The State will give each district as much money as such district may raise by voting for a local tax provided that no township is to receive from the State a greater sum annually than five hundred dollars. There are few townships in the State, however, needing the provisions of this law, which would yield as much as five hundred dollars by a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars and thirty cents on the poll, so that it is hardly probable that any townships will raise more than it can get from the State under the provisions of the law.

* * *

No township can escape the campaign lawfully, for it is mandatory on the county commissioners of every county to cause an election to be held in every school district on the tenth day of August. There is plenty of time to make the campaign lively and hot if the friends of popular education will take up the question and push it forward; and every friend of popular education and material progress should make it a special point to see that all possible interest is aroused in his township on the question. If the ball can ever be started rolling it will gather power and momentum and never stop till all reasonable necessities are met.

* * *

Of course the objectors—the demagogues—the "I-did'nt-have-no-eddication" fossil—the revellers in ignorance &c. will be found in numerous places. It is the business—the duty of enlightened people to try to reason these objectors into a general movement for the dissipation of ignorance, and when they will not listen, to try to compel them to help clear up the clouds that hang so darkly in front of so many of the children and minors in the State now growing into manhood and womanhood. There are some people in the world, sad to say, who never do what is right and never perform their duty until they are compelled to do it.

* * *

In reply to the demagogue who begins to howl about increasing the burdens and taxes of the people, let it be shown that under the tax proposed by the law, a man whose property is assessed at one thousand dollars will only pay one dollar of this school tax, and when he pays that dollar to the school or schools of his district, the State steps forward and gives those same schools another dollar. There will be found in some districts the man who has no children who will raise the cry that he ought not to be taxed to educate other people's children. He will usually be a man of some property. When he raises this objection, let him be asked why people who own no teams are called upon to work the roads for him to drive his team over. It is very easy to suppose that half the people in the State own no team of any kind, yet this half of the people are peremptorially made liable for six days work each year on roads over which they have no team to drive. If these people are compelled to give from three to six dollars worth of work to team owners and property owners every year, aught the property owner to object to paying as many dollars to the partial education of the children of those of our people who are not able to own teams of their own?

* * *

There will be numerous "arguments" and objections from some people prejudicial to the special school tax, but no argument can be advanced against that cannot be easily demolished. Therefore, let the people who are making a great stride forward take up the question of the campaign at once and push it to the front. It is sad to say, but the truth nevertheless, that the apathy of the people of North Carolina on the question of popular education has been the chiefest disgrace to State. Let us begin now a movement that will wipe out this disgrace forever.

We declared some weeks ago that Democratic papers would have the impudence to make declarations to the effect that the State penitentiary had been self-sustaining under Democratic administration. They have begun to do so. Why they will deliberately lie when they know they must be caught is something beyond our comprehension, but that sort of thing seems to be a Democratic proclivity and privilege. THE CAUCASIAN proposes to give some figures about the "pen" at an early day, which we think will open the eyes of somebody.

WHAT THE SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX WILL DO.

Through the courtesy and kindness of Mr. J. J. Rogers, the Populist Register of Deeds of Wake county, the CAUCASIAN is able to present the table above which can be used to illustrate the financial result in any school district which may vote for a special district school tax.

Now to illustrate let us note the statistics of one of these school districts. Take Barton's Creek for example: The total number of white and colored taxable polls is 304. The aggregate taxable value of real and personal property is $206,454. The amount of public school money which this district has been receiving under the present public school regime is $1,206.40. The total number of children of school age in the district is 754. The amount of public school money for each child in the district is therefore $1.60.

Now suppose this district votes upon itself a special school tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars and thirty cents on the poll. The amount realized from this tax will be $297.65. Then the State will give to the district an additional $297.65 and this will mean that the district will have $595 30 more for school purposes than it now has. The total amount of public school money for the district would therefore be $1.801.70 instead of $1.206.40 as at present, or about $2.40 for each child of school age instead of $1.60 as at present.

There are eleven schools in this district, and under the present regime each school gets $109.68. If this district should vote the special ten cent property tax and the thirty cent poll tax, each of the eleven schools would have $163.79 instead of $109.68 as at present, or 54.11 more for each school than they got now. At the present rate of pay for public school teachers this means that each school can be run from five to eight weeks longer than they now run.

Another month of public school term is something that has been talked about by a few people with some earnestness and desire. Here is a means of securing it without overexaction from any one. Now let the people awake to this opportunity. As fast as they shall take advantage of one opportunity others will present themselves, and this will be established at an early day a system that will put the old North State to the front as a State of education and progress.

It is, of course, easily seen that the two last columns of the above table are designed to show the results of a special tax in excess of that named by the law as the minimum tax to be voted for.

The Sugar Trust has simply made a change of attorneys in the United States Senate.—N. Y. Journal.

Yes, changed Democratic attorneys for Republican attorneys; and, the people have swapped parties, but they are bled by the Sugar Trust just the same.

"INDISCRETION IN POLITICS."

The editor of the Minnesota Republican is Major Hotchkiss, who has been in the reform fight since the days of Peter Cooper, has a leading editorial under the above heading and the proposed conference we make the following extract:

The idiosyncrasies of would-be leaders in politics would be laughable were they not disorganizing. The work of the Peoples Party is returned by certain ambitious fellows who are trying to ride into notoriety on this increasing reform waves. They have called a conference of themselves to meet in Nashville July 4th, in opposition to the judgment of more than three-fourths of the Peoples Party national committee. If let alone this officiousness could do little harm. Let them meet and declare themselves "in the middle of the road "It will not hinder their jumping out of the road when that will best serve the purpose for which they are in the Peoples Party.

The only body authorized to call a national Peoples Party conference or convention is the national committee of which Hon. Marion Butler is chairman, a gentleman we regard wise, judicious and thoroughly loyal to our party. He stands high above personal feuds and adventurers who would sacrifice the Peoples Party for their own aggrandizement. He is the right man in the right place, with whom we hope our State committee will firmly cooperate.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WHY IS THIS?

It is amusing to see Democratic goldbug papers like the Charlotte Observer and Wilmington Messengor throwing out kisses to Pritchard and other Republicans who, like these newspapers, are the executors of the money power. These newspapers pretend to be most violent in advocating white supremacy and States' rights, but when a Republican like Governor Russell commands the confidence of the white people by showing that he is not in favor of negro supremacy, he is only more bitterly denounced by these money power papers. When he stands up for the rights of the State and boldly defies unjust federal encroachment, they give him no credit, and under the orders of their masters refused to publish and did all they could to suppress his ringing and defiant answer to Judge Simonton. But Pritchard who votes to increase the tax on tobacco and put a tax on cotton ties and thereby tax every bale of cotton that the farmer makes while the binding twine of the Northern farmer is on the free list. Pritchard, who would vote to make North Carolina a federal province if he were so ordered by the Southern Railway Company—for him these corporation power fawning papers have nothing but honey and sugar and kisses. Why? Because they are all together engaged in the same infamous cause and all animated by the same motive, all—the hired opponents of popular rights; all the serfs and tools of the corporations, the combines, the syndicates and the trusts.

It's funny, but a man who wants to be thought the owner of some wealth or property in a general way, gets a little mad about too close questioning by the list taker. This is especially so with a fellow who really owns something. Oh, this is a great, Christian country!

TELLER ON McKINLEY AND THE CUBAN RESOLUTION.

After the passage of the Morgan Cuban resolution through the Senate, Senator Teller was asked what he thought McKinley would do. He said:

"This administration is too cowardly to do anything. It is afraid of offending Spain. The passage of that resolution does not mean anything at all, except that the president cannot control the Senate as he does the House. It will be defeated in House as sure as it gets there. Reed will say it shall not pass and the truckling Republicans in the House will yield. It does not matter at all what the private opinions of the members may be. It is evident that the administration is entering upon a foreign policy as contemptible and pusillanimous as that of Cleveland was. It is a shame, but there is no help for it. The people can only speak through their representatives, and they are dominated absolutely by the administration. I cannot conceive of any public administration vigorous enough to have any effect on the president's policy."

The Spanish bondholders and the sugar trust which controlled the policy of the Cleveland administration toward Cuba, seem to be still on deck with McKinley.

LITTLE STORIES.

THE CAUCASIAN will for a few weeks in the future present to its readers some short character stories of a light, amusing and interesting vein. A cleverly written sketch is presented this week. The older readers will remember the conditions touched upon as existing before the war. Those not so old will recognize the character who talks of what she had to do during the war, and unless we are mightily mistaken everybody will be amused by Caleb's account of a marvellous fox hunt.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

DES MOINES GOES POPULIST.

The Principle of Municipal Ownership Gains Another Great Victory.

The Des Moines Tribune.]

Des Moines has gone Populist by an overwhelming majority. We do not put it this way to make anybody regret their action in voting for municipal ownership but merely to call the attention of the people to the fact that what they have, in times gone by, been led to denounce Populists as anarchists and irresponsible cranks because they advocate such measure as municipal owner-ship, was not so bad after all. Even our most conservative citizens and wealthy business and professional men are for it now, and of course that makes it respectable. The only difference between them and the ordinary Populist is, the latter saw the need of these things some years ago and had to break loose from his old party to make any headway toward arousing the masses to the true sense of the situation, while the former has remained with his party until sheer necessity has driven him and his party to endorse the move. And right here we desire to remark that the other Populist demands are no more visionary and are just as pressing and in every way just as respectable as municipal ownership and it is only a question of time when the wealthy merchant, dignified professional man and the denouncer of visionary Populism will have to come to them and endorse and vote for them just as they have for city ownership of electric lights.

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God's Wife.

It was a beautiful thought of a little girl in the streets, hungry and ragged, taken by a kind-hearted lady and led into a cake shop, and fed as she had never been fed before. And when the angel-woman had given the little child all she could eat, and some cakes to carry home, she took her into another store and gave her a nice, warm shawl and other matters that the girl needed, and was dismissing her, when the child looked up into her face, and with all simplicity, said, "Are you God's wife?" She had heard that God gives good things, and the gifts of the good lady seemed to be such only as could come from Him—or one like Him. It was not profane—it was simple and sublime.

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The total failure of the plutocracy to keep its promises of increased prosperity to follow McKinley's election has left the people in a frame of mind that promises better results than ever before from the distribution of reform literature. The one great obstacle in the way is that few of the producing classes have a dollar to spare for the work. To meet this difficulty we have arranged with Charles H. Kerr, & Co., of Chicago, to send any of our readers a large package of excellent reform books, all different, for only 30 cents The package contains the following books:

Warren's Money Chart, a new and important work, 135 pages.

The People vs. the Goldbugs, by A. D. Warner, 144 pages.

The New Democracy and Bryan its Prophet, by C. R. Tuttle, 96 pages.

How to Govern Chicago, by C. R. Tuttle, 118 pages.

A Story from Pullmrntown, by Nico. Bech-Meyer, 110 pages.

The White Slave, or "The Cross of Gold," by Helen L. Summer, 32 pages.

The People or the Politician, a handbook of Direct Legislation, by R. L. Taylor, 60 pages.

Shall we change our Money Standard? by Jesse F. Orton, 32 pages.

Illustrated First Reader in Social Economics, 16 pages.

Sound Money From a Business Standpoint, by F. A. Cleveland, Ph. B. 32 pages.

These ten books together contain 775 pages. Every one of them is well worth reading, and will help make votes if given or lent to those who have thus far voted with the plutocrats through ignorance. They are worth $1.60 at regular prices, and the supply will not last long. Send 30 cents to this office to-day and they are yours. The above books and THE CAUCASIAN one year only $1.25.

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As the Silver Knight well remarks, "No writer on the money question has more clearly, accurately, concisely and truthfully described what money is, its necessities to civilization and the disasters of the gold standard, than Dr. Smith. The book is simple in style, convincing and conclusive in statement, and ought to be a text-book in every institution of learning in the United States."

By special arrangement with Chas. H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, we are enabled to offer "The effects of the gold standard" to our readers postpaid for only 25 cents.

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Much as the silver question has been discussed, there is still a dearth of accurate information on the subject among voters. What they need is a book explaining in a scientific yet simple style all the facts and principles involved. We know of no low priced book which does this so well as Richard Lowry's "Sixteen to One," Mr. Lowry examines first the present business depression, then the history of the Crime of '73, then banks and panics, then the relation of prices to hard times, then the real condition of the "silver countries," then the relation of money to civilization, with a graphic sketch of "Darkest America." He closes with the remedy, free coinage, and shows why it is possible and necessary for the United States to undertake the remedy alone. The book contains 372 large pages, but by special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, who publish the book, we are enabled to offer it to our readers post-paid for only 25 cents. The above book and THE CAUCASIAN one year only $1.15.

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NEW OCCASIONS—A MAGAZINE OF REFORM.

The March number will contain a second installment of "Spirits of '76," in which Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Franklin visit Philadelphia and begin to acquire the facts relating to our modern civilization. An article in the series by Mr. Van Ornum will explain the causes which destroyed the ancient village communities and replaced them with the present system of private property. Mr. Taubeneck's paper on "The Concentration of Wealth" will be concluded in this number, and there will be the usual variety of matter, including editorial comment on current events.

In future numbers of the magazine no effort will be spared to keep its readers thoroughly in touch with the progress of reform ideas everywhere. NEW OCCASIONS will insist at all times on the right of the majority to govern themselves in their own interests, and it will lose no opportunity for an effective protest against the encroachments of the money power. Reformers everywhere are envited to cooperate.

With the February number the magazine was enlarged to 95 pages the subscription price remaining at one dollar. NEW OCCASIONS will be sent six months for fifty cents, or three months for twenty-five cents. Single copies ten cents at the news stands or by mail. We cannot send free stamps.

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School Commencements.

DAVIS SCHOOL.

WINSTON, N. C., June 2.—The seventeenth annual commencement exercises of the Davis Military College were happily concluded to-night. The literary address, was delivered by Rev. T. N. Ivey, of the North Carolina Christian Advocate. The presentation of the Kispaugh gold medal by Miss Florence Kispaugh, of Harrisburg, Pa., was one of the pleasing features of the creditable programme. The medal was awarded to Capt. W. H. Face, of Virginia, who carried off another honor. His name will be reported to the graduate having the best record in the college's military department and fine music.

The graduating class is as follows: Messrs. O. S. Ball, D. E Blanton, J. W. Brown, O. D. Dalton, C. R. Erskine, L. F. Pratt, and E. C. Townsend, of North Carolina; E. P. Dixon, and W. H Face, of Virginia; J. P. Frishie of Kentucky; W. C. Kimball, of Georgia. C. Patton, of Pennsylvania, and W. J Zeiss, of Texas.

TURLINGTON INSTITUTE,

SMITHFIELD N C, June 2—(Special)—Gen. Ransom delivered a great speech to a great crowd here today. Fully fifteen hundred people heard him. Many could not get in the large hall The speaker unfolded the problem of life and the duty of young men and women to their country with masterly eloquence. His speech lasting an hour and a half will live in the history of this country. Solicitor Pou's introduction was a gem, captivated the audience and deeply touched the general.

Prof. J. P. Canady, of Durham, delivered a splendid address to the old students this afternoon, subject: "Discovery of a Man."

The Turlington commencement has been a great success, this school is the pride of the county.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., June 10, 1897.

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please renew AT ONCE, otherwise we will be compelled to cut off their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

The first criminal insane convict ever sent direct to the penitentiary arrived last week. He is a white man from Jackson county, sent for manslaughter. He is to remain until pronounced cured, when he will be taken back to Jackson and sentenced for his crime.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Of our 600 registered brands of commercial fertilizers, some 400 have been sold in the State this year; the total sales reaching nearly $4,000,000—invested on a basis of uncertain crops and probable low prices

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Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Commissioner Patterson says the new commissioner, James M. Mewborne, who takes office June 15, is a farmer of long experience and thoroughly identified with farm interests, and bespeaks for Mr. Mewborne and administration the hearty interest of the farmers and their constantly increasing support of the work of the department.

WAS SOON FEELING BETTER.

"For three years I was troubled with my heart and liver. I was run down in health and could hardly walk, I was so weak. I tried many medicines and finally bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was soon feeling better, and after taking a few more bottles I was strong and able to work." W. J. HARRIS, Cloverdale, Va.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

Reduced Telephone Rates.

The reduction in the telephone rates last week by the Railroad Commissioner makes the use of the telephone within the reach of almost all. The charge of $34 instead of $40 applies to business-houses on a special wire, and the $24 instead of $34, to residences. The commission decided to arbitrate the question of changing the Seaboard depot at Gaston. The commission also reduced freight in firewood on complaints that came from many sources. This reduction applies to all the roads in the State.

The University

is steadily growing in popularity, patronage and efficiency. The enrollment this year is the largest in its history. We would like to aid some needy boy to get its advantages of scholarships and loans. See ad in another column.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind collic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

School Commencements.

DAVIS SCHOOL.

WINSTON, N. C., June 2.—The seventeenth annual commencement exercises of the Davis Military College were happily concluded tonight. The literary address, was delivered by Rev. T. N. Ivey, of the North Carolina Christian Advocate. The presentation of the Kispaugh gold medal by Miss Florence Kispaugh, of Harrisburg, Pa., was one of the pleasing features of the creditable programme. The medal was awarded to Capt. W. H. Face, of Virginia, who carried off another honor. His name will be reported to the graduate having the best record in the college's military department and fine music.

The graduating class is as follows: Messrs. O. S. Ball, D. E Blanton, J. W. Brown, O. D. Dalton, C. R. Erskine, L. F. Pratt, and E. C. Townsend, of North Carolina; E. P. Dixon, and W. H Face, of Virginia; J. P. Frishie of Kentucky; W. C. Kimball, of Georgia. C. Patton, of Pennsylvania, and W. J Zeiss, of Texas.

TURLINGTON INSTITUTE,

SMITHFIELD N C, June 2—(Special)—Gen. Ransom delivered a great speech to a great crowd here today. Fully fifteen hundred people heard him. Many could not get in the large hall The speaker unfolded the problem of life and the duty of young men and women to their country with masterly eloquence. His speech lasting an hour and a half will live in the history of this country. Solicitor Pou's introduction was a gem, captivated the audience and deeply touched the general.

Prof. J. P. Canady, of Durham, delivered a splendid address to the old students this afternoon, subject: "Discovery of a Man."

The Turlington commencement has been a great success, this school is the pride of the county.

Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

AGAINST A POOLING BILL.

Senator Butler Says The Income Tax Must be Acted Upon—Indecent Haste

VS. INDECENT SLOWNESS.

Senator Cullom Put on The Defensive—Denies That There Has Been Indecent Haste—Senator Chilton Backs up The Position Taken By Senator Butler.

Washington Post.]

Quite unexpectedly a discussion on the pooling bill came up in the Senate yesterday and Senator Cullom was put on the defensive. Senator Butler, in contrasting the delay which had attended the endeavor to secure action on legislation to meet the anti-income tax decision of the Supreme Court, expressed his surprise at the indecent haste with which the pooling bill was being urged before Congress immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court on the anti-trust law. He said that there was indecent haste to help the railroad corporations and indecent slowness to do justice to the millions of people oppressed with unjust taxation. This aroused Mr. Cullom, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, now considering the pooling bill, to a spirited reply. The Senator from North Carolina was making statements about which he knew nothing, said Mr. Cullom. The pooling bill had been before Congress for months before the Supreme Court decision, and it ought to strengthen the interstate law. He resented the statement of "indecent haste" and said such a characterization was a misrepresentation of facts.

Mr. Chilton, another member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, here took a hand in the controversy, joining issue with Mr. Cullom, and sustaining the position of Senator Butler. Mr. Chilton said he had been on the committee for two years and he had never known of the pooling bill being passed until after the recent Supreme Court decision against railway pooling. He differed in toto, he said, with the chairman of the committee, that the pooling bill sought to strengthen the law. In his judgment it would destroy the interstate commerce law and the passing of the bill would be a fatal experiment.

Mr. Butler, resuming, said Mr. Chilton's statement has fully justified his original assertion, and he would leave it to the public to judge whether there was indecent haste. He would, he said, insist on the consideration of a measure authorizing an income tax, before any pooling bill was brought before the Senate. He declared that the pooling bill was in the interest of the most gigantic trust in existence, compared with which all other trusts are pigmies. The Senator then spoke of the merits of an income tax. He pointed out the inequalities of our present system of taxation, and declared that the tariff bill, when enacted, would impose its burdens on the 98 per cent. of the poor people who were least able to bear it, while it benefitted the 2 per cent. of those who did not need assistance The wealth of the country is not paying a fair share of the burdens of taxation.

Mr. Butler declared that if this question of income tax could not be presented to the people, then it was time they should know it, in order that they might adopt the remedy of a constitutional convention to right the existing wrongs. He warned the elements of wealth that the income tax was but a small part of the demands of the people, and that if driven to a constitutional convention, there would be a supreme effort to go back to the first principles of a government by the people. He said that if Congress would not submit the income tax amendment to the various State legislatures that he should at once advocate the calling of a constitutional convention.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

That the Seaboard Proposes to Furnish to People Along the Line of Its Road.

The people who live along the Seaboard Air Line will not suffer for want of practical information on industrial matters if the S. A. L. can possibly help it. The latest enterprise is explained in a letter from Mr. J. T. Patrick, chief industrial agent. The letter, follows in part.

We want the people along our line of road to see and use every kind of household and farm convenience and labor-saving impliment and to learn how to save the little things, fruit, vegetables, milk, and all kinds of farm products, and to this end we are fitting up a train of cars and employing expert farmers, dairymen, canners &c., and will make exhibits at the one hundred and fifty stations on our road from Norfolk, Va., to Atlanta, Ga. We will be glad to have you contribute to our exhibit. Whatever you want to exhibit we will carry over our line free of cost, and if it is necessary for you to send some one to explain your exhibit, we will furnish them with free transportation. We want to start about 10th to 15th of June, and we would like to have shipments made at once to address of Seaboard Air Line, Pinebluff, N. C., so that they can be provided for and arranged in our exhibit car.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

An Act to Encourage Local Taxation for Public Schools.

SECTION 1. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be paid as called for by the State Board of Education and by said Board to be paid to the public schools of the State as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. On Tuesday after the second Monday in August, within the year 1897, the board of county commissioners of every county shall cause an election to be held in every district in their respective counties upon the question of levying a special district tax for the public schools of said district, and notice of this election shall be given by the county commissioners at their regular June meeting and such notice shall be published in the county papers and posted on the schoolhouses of said district.

SEC. 3. The Board of county commissioners shall determine the amount of tax to be voted upon by each district, but said tax shall be at least 10 cents upon every $100 worth of property and 30 cents upon every poll, and shall not be repealed within three years from the date of first levying it. After three years from the date of first levying a special tax for schools said tax may be repealed only by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the district and no election for the repeal of any special tax shall be held except upon written petition to the Board of county commissioners, signed by at least one-third of the qualified voters of the district.

SEC. 4. In every district that fails to levy a special tax in 1897 the county commissioners shall order an election to be held every two years on the first Monday in August, under the provision of this act, until such special school tax is levied.

SEC. 5. At said election every voter in favor of special tax shall vote a written or printed ballot with the words "For Schools" and every voter opposed to the special school tax shall vote a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Schools." Said election will be held under the rules and regulations prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly of North Carolina. The county commissioners shall prepare said ballots and distribute them. They shall also prepare boxes for the election and appoint poll-holders and necessary officers. If a majority of qualified voters shall declare in favor of the special tax, the same shall be immediately levied by the Board of county commissioners and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the general school tax of the county, and shall be placed within thirty days in the county treasury to the credit of the district in which it was collected.

SEC. 6. To every district that may levy a special school tax under the provision of this act the State Board of Education shall give annually for three years a sum of money equal to the special school tax collected every year until the appropriation of $50 000 for each year is exhausted. Provided, That no district shall receive from the State Board of Education more than $500 a year, and if the aggregate of the taxes levied by districts under the provision of this act shall be greater than the amount therein appropriated, then this special State appropriation shall be divided among the several districts in proportion to the amount raised by special taxation.

SEC. 7. On the 31st day of January in each year the treasurer of every county where any special school tax has been levied under the provision of this act shall send to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a sworn statement of the amount of special school tax collected in each district for that year. Immediately upon the receipt of this statement the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall send to the treasurer of the county a warrant for a sum of money to be placed to the credit of each district equal to the special school tax collected in each district respectively that year: Provided, That if the special school tax collected in any district in one year is more than five hundred (dollars) the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall send to the county treasurer a warrant for such district for $500 and no more. Or any district where an amount shall have been raised by voluntary subscription an equal amount shall be paid by the treasurer.

SEC. 8. None of the provisions of this act shall apply to any township, city or school district that now levies a special school tax of as much as 10 cents on every $100 worth of property and 30 cents on every poll.

SEC. 9. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this 9th day of March, 1897.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Importance of the Teachers' Assembly.

Biblical Recorder,]

Upon the educators of North Carolina rests the responsibility of making the local taxation elec'ion in August successful. The newspapers and the intelligent classes generally must give their influence solidly for better schools and for the only hope of better schools, namely, local taxation; but the teachers must map out the campaign. At the forthcoming Teachers' Assembly this plan must be mapped out, if it shall be done at all. The teachers will represent all sections of the State; they know the state of public mind in their communities; they know, as few can know, how greatly the people of North Carolina need better schools and longer terms; and teachers are perhaps more patriotic than any other class, more used to stemming the tide of ignorance and its offspring—stubborn, hateful, ruinous prejudice. If at the assembly they will agree upon a plan, if they will select certain townships, or one township in each county, if no better can be done, and concentrate their influence upon these, we will be sure of a degree of success that will make further progress easier later on. We do not mean to discourage the hopes of any one who cherishes the possibility of carrying his election in his township. Whether defeat or success is probable anywhere, let every one vote. The election will serve a great purpose as an expression of public opinion at any rate. But with the co-operation of the teaching forces of North Carolina, working upon a carefully drawn plan of action, we can carry some townships in several parts of the State, and these will be beacons to other communities. This being true, it goes without saying that every teacher, every educator, should be present at the Assembly, and also that every one whose heart is in the education of the children of the plain people of North Carolina should be there.

ASHEVILLE GOES DRY.

New Alderman Refuse to Renew The Liquor Dealers' License.

Asheville has gone dry and a huge cry of distress is heard in the city among the mountains.

The board of aldermen have, by a vote of four to two, decided to renew none of the liquor license which expire in July. The license tax in Asheville is $1,000, and thirteen applicants asked for license.

The July interest on the bonded debt of the city amounts to $13,000, which sum would have been derived from liquor license. Now the aldermen are thinking to find away by which they can meet the bond interest.

SWEET SIXTEEN.

There is a beauty that is peculiar to old age. There is a beauty that is characteristic of middle age and fully developed womanhood. There is a beauty, also which is seen only in babyhood and girlhood. But the beauty over which poets rave and artists linger is feminine beauty peculiar to the age of sixteen. At any time of life disease is bad enough; but when disease steps into a girl's life in time to deprive her of that peculiar grace which ought to be hers at sweet sixteen, it is far worse Such was the unhappy experience of Mrs. F. M. Badgett, of 819 New street, Knoxville, Tenn., when she was a girl. She writes:

"When I was sixteen years old I suffered with female weakness of the worst kind and had spent all I had trying to get cured. I had tried several of the best physicians, but all failed to cure me. I gave up all hope of recovery and thought I was fast approaching consumption. Finally my teacher recommended Pe-ru-na to me, and lent me the money to get Pe-ru-na, as I hadn't anything left myself. I took the Pe-ru-na and it cured me. I am a well developed and healthy woman, and I owe it all to Pe-ru-na. I had suffered for several years with female weakness. I am sure I would not be living now if it had not been for Pe-ru-na. I can not help recommending it to suffers."

Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book, written expressly for women. Sent free by the The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Fourteenth Annual Session North Carolina Teachers's Assembly, Morehead City, N. C., June 15-25, 1897.

Especial attention is called to the above occasion. The rates offered by the Southern Railway are extremely low, being less than one first-class fare for the round trip, and membership in the Association entitles the holders of tickets for this occasion to a rate of $1.00 per day at the magnificent Atlantic Hotel at Morehead City. This affords an excellent opportunity to visit the seashore and spend a delightful outing at Morehead City. The Atlantic Hotel is under new management this season, and is being conducted in first-class style. On June 15-16 through coaches will be operated to Morehead City, making immediate connection at Goldsboro with A. & N. C. R R. A large crowd is expected on those days.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will also do for you. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases.

Fire In the Asylum at Columbia.

COLUMBIA. S. C., June 2.—Fire destroying $20 000 worth of property, including a $6,000 electric plant, occured in the lunatic asylum here to-day. The fire originated in the laundry and was confined to that building.

They Stint Not.

Fayetteville Observer.

Recently we announced that there was a well-to-do farmer in this conuty who wanted a wife, and since then this office has been deluged with letters from fair ones in all parts of State and several from Virginia and South Carolina. It certainly should not be a hard task for our farmer friend to choose a wife from the numerous, "lovely," "amiable," "industrious," "bright," "witty," "sociable," "fair complexion," "just 20," "accomplished," creatures, who stint not in the singing of their own praises.

KENTUCKY'S SILVER DEMOCRATS.

They Endorse the Platform of July, 1896, and Recognized Mr. Bryan as the People's Champion—Against the Money Power, Monopolies and Trusts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 2.—Harmony characterized sessions of the silver Democratic State convention on all issues except those involving the interest of one of the six candidates for appellate clerk. The platform adopted in part was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby re-affirm our faith in the principles set forth and enumerated in the platform adopted by the Democratic party in national convention, held a year ago, in July, 1896, and we adopt said platform as that of the Democratic in Kentucky.

"Second, That the principles adopted and set forth in in the platform are the true principles of Democratic faith and we urge on all true Democrats to stand by them at all times and under all circumstances and conditions.

"Third, We endorse the canvass made by W. J. Bryan, the nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency in the late election. We commend its wisdom and approve it just and fair to all parties and all interests of our common country. We recognize in him the fearless orator and statesman, and the great champion of the people's rights against the moneyed power, the monopolists, syndicates and trust. We pledge him the support of a united Democacy in our State."

The remaining half of the platform is devoted to a denunciation of the Republican State administration; a protest against allowing convict-made goods to compete with free labor, and to a felicitation of Senator Blackburn and those who led in his two senatorial fights. There was one dissenting vote out of 1,000 to the adoption of the report.

GOV. LEEDY'S PLAN FOR A RAILROAD.

He Would Build a Railroad to the Gulf to Prevent Exborbitant Rates.

Mankatee, Kas., May 27.—Two thousand Populists held an indignation meeting here to discuss railroad freight rates, and the meeting afforded Gov. Leedy an opportunity to spring a surprise upon the people of Kansas. After referring to recent Supreme Court decision, further curtailing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, he declared that time had come for the people of the West to act, and he stated that they must themselves furnish the needed relief from exorbitant freight rates.

Thereupon he proceeded to outline a plan, which he said had been maturing for four months. He announced that he appeared before the meeting as the representative of a company of railroad men who desired to go into partnership with the public in the building of a railroad from some point in Central Nebraska through Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and the Gulf. He said the company he spoke of was able and ready to complete the road, provided the public would take the majority interest in it, and that the public need not put up one cent until the railroad should be completed.

It is claimed, too, that the 4,500 convicts in Texas could be put to work on the road bed, the State receiving pay for their labor in first mortgage bonds. The Governor's plan was enthusiastically received.

School Building at Wilmington Burned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—The large and beautiful Heminway School building, a wooden structure that occupied nearly a half block, owned by the county and used as a public school for white children, was, at an early hour this morning, completely destroyed by fire. Origin, incendiary; loss, $17,000; insurance, $12,000.

To Amend the Constitution.

(Continued from 1st page.)

of tax on tobacco from six to eight cents a pound. The Republicans can give no reason for this increase of tax except to confess that they have made the tariff duties so high that articles will not be imported and therefore preventing internal revenue taxes to raise enough money to run the Government.

The vote on this paragraph in the tariff bill will be very close.

Senator Pritchard, Senator Debor, and Senator Wellington are all opposed to the increase, coming from tobacco States; but unless the Republican caucus decides to withdraw this section it is probable that they will stand by their party caucus, and thus vote against the interest of their States. In this event, the chances are that the tax will be increased by a majority of one vote.

The present tariff places high duties on cotton bagging, and cotton ties, which amounts to an indirect tax on the farmer who gets no benefit at all from any tariff bill. A strong fight will be made to strike out these duties, but with little hope of success, if the Southern Republicans stand by their party caucus, the North Carolina Senators hope to get a more favorable mica and rice schedule than the one now proposed.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CALHOUN RETURNS.

Says Ruiz Met a Foul Death and No End of War in Sight.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Special commissioner W. J. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba to investigate the death of Ruiz, arrived this morning. His mission in the matter was a failure so far as securing proper testimony was concerned. Important witnesses were not produced and examined. They dared not tell the truth. They had been coached in their testimony. Fonsdeviele, under whose orders Ruiz was murdered, did not appear. His whereabouts are unknown to the commission. Ruiz's cell was suspiciously cleared when the commission arrived. The attendants were laughably polite to the unfortunate prisoners. He is satisfied Ruiz met a violent death and says no end of the war is in sight, though the Spaniards tried hard to make the impression it was over. The Cubans expressed great confidence and determination to carry the fight to an end. He visited a number of American prisoners and found all well treated. Very few native Americans were in actual want.

A Double Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Charles E. Barber, a prominent patent attorney shot his former stenographer, Miss Dorothy Squires this morning and killed himself. It is thought Miss Squires will recover.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Forty-seven teachers, 413 students, (summer school 158), total, 549. board $8 a month, three brief courses, three full courses, law and medical schools and school of pharmacy. Graduate courses open to women, summer school for teachers, scholarships and loans for the needy.

Address,
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Vitality and Manhood Restored

Failing sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me in a healthy righteous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Night Losses,

. . . AND OTHER WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a sunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of this remedy absolutely free of cost Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address, inclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

Execution Sale!

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Superior court of Wake county in the case of Martha H. Blake vs. D. Columbus Blake and others, I will on Monday the 12th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock M, at the court house door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the defendants, D. Columbus Blake, A. J. Blake, John Blake and Solomon Blake, have in the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a maple on the north bank of Mine Creek about 3 poles above the road leading from Raleigh to Tippers Cross Roads, thence north ¼ degrees east, 143 poles to a pine stump, thence north 88 3-4 degrees west, 119 poles to a stake and pointers, thence south 243 poles to a stake, thence east 25 poles to a poplar on said Mine Creek near the lower end of a bluff, rhence up the various courses of said creek to the beginning, being one hundred and ten acres more or less, the same being the lands conveyed to Marriena Blake by Joseph Andrews and wife by deed recorded in Book 44, on page 626, in the office of Register of Deeds for Wake county.

HAM. T. JONES,
Sheriff Wake Co.

June 3—t.d.s

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.

As Clean as a Whistle! as neat as a

—your house—if you wish it to be. No extra time, work or money needed. Instead, about half as much time, work and money as you now devote to keeping it—half clean.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

used for cleaning purposes is the secret of clean, neat house-keeping,—of never being hurried and worried. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 811.4

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They Have Added a Tailoring Department This Year.

And Suits Make to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

THE PEOPLES PAPER.

THE CAUCASIAN

The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1897.

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph and the cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, in advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing fraud and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year may be outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keep the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news that the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers with a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not suppress the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the foremost writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all the interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Butler will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making our Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last

A Sketch of Before And After the War.

[Continued from 1st page.]

turn in. Caleb, these gentlemen want to hear about Uncle Jake's great Christmas fox chase."

"Lor me, Mar'se George, th'm ar' times done gone so long now, I most disremember all 'bout 'em."

"Why, it's not six weeks since I caught you telling it to those New York gentlemen in the stable; let's have it now without any variations."

"Well, gen'l'mens, it wur some fifteen or twenty years befo' s'render, when I wur just a chap sorter helpin' 'roun' Uncle Jake. Now the old jedge, that is Mar'se George's pa, had been fooled ever so many times by an ole red fox in Carter's Mountain, not a great ways from yer, and got sorter mad with the dogs; an' ole Jake who loved dem ar' hounds jes' as if they'd bin folks, swore he'd cotch that fox if it took him the whole of Christmas week to do it in. The jedge had a big 'dinin' of the quality on Christmas day, an' ole Jake he jest slipped off with the hounds 'bout day in the mornin' and struck that fox's trail right to onst. He'd got sorter used to do ole red, and knowed what line he'd take, fo' sho'. He never went far from home, but jes' kept gwine on roun' and roun', more like a grey fox. 'Bout dinner time I guv' over, as the plough mule on which I rode began to get kinder played out, but ole Uncle Jake had taken the best horse in the stable, and jes' pitched right on near the hounds, who were all the time on the trail and makin' a heap o' fuss. After dinner I took another horse and slipped out to see if I could hear anything o' the ole man, an' there sho' nuff the hounds were travelin' roun' the mountain where they'd first found the fox. I soon cotched 'em, and kep' along with Uncle Jake till sundown, and when I began to talk 'bout gwine home fo' dark the old man jes ripped and cussed, and said he'd stay wid dat ar fox till the new year, fo' he'd let him go. Well, gen'l'mens, I jes' thote he'd got maybe a 'tickler' o' whiskey in his pocket, and was sorter uppish on that account, so left him my fresh horse an' rode, or rather led, his'n home. In the morning when I went round to the stables and quarters, I didn't see no hounds, nor horse, nor yet no Uncle Jake. So, says I, I'll jes' put the saddle on the grey colt, and a pone o' corn bread and some meat in my pocket, and slip out and see if the ole man's still at it. Well, sah, I rode roun' till near midday when suddenly I sees a dog cross the road befo' me, then a whole string comes along, and I sees Jumper—Frolic—Beauty, and the rest of them; you could 'most see through 'em they were so thin, and though they had their mouths open, and was tryin' to raise a bit of a fuss it warnt no manner o' use.

"I knew Uncle Jake warnt far behind and presently sho' nuff there was a rustlin' in the wood, and he cum out right agin me, the miserablest sight you ever seed. He didn't 'pear to notice me much 'cept just to slip off his horse and to get on mine. I put the pone o' bread an' the meat in his pocket, an' he went lopin' off after the dogs on the colt,

"There wur no show fur me but to git home with the mar' who looked as tho' she'd drop dead in her tracks. I dursn't fool with no mo' horses, an' jes' quietly sot up for Uncle Jake that night, but durn me if it warnt for nothin'. Two o' the hounds cum sneakin' in 'bout sundown, but that wur all. Next mornin' I went to ole mar'se, the jedge, and he an' the company with him thote it a mighty good joke, and the biggest kind of a crowd started out to look for the chase. There wur nuthin' left to hear, an' it wur about eleven o'clock he struck right in agin the whole gang, and I wur with him, or no one would believe, gen'l'mens, what I tell you now, for fo' God sah, THE FOX WUR WALKIN', THE HOUNDS WERE WALKIN', AN' OLD JAKE ON THE COLT WERE WALKIN' all within twenty steps of one another. Lord! you should ha' seen the ole jedge; I thote he'd a bust hisself with laughin'. He sent for a wagon an' put the fox, the hounds, and old Jake inter it, and had 'em druv home. That's jes' as true, gen'l'mens, as I'm a livin' man."

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

A PRETTY FOOT.

There is magic in a pretty foot,
And well the ladies know it—
And she who has a pretty one
Is pretty sure to show it.
At times you too, are martyred by—
The nicest little ankle
That shoots an arrow through the eye,
Within your heart to rankle.

Of course you turn your gaze aside
And all your blushes stifle
For well you know she's not aware
Her skirts are raised a trifle,
But should you think she might purchance
Have on a loosened gaiter,
Your fingers itch to play the part
Of honest lady's waiter.

Though tantalized till he is crazed—
Stark mad with wild romancing,
That witching foot, along his brain,
A thousand waltzes dancing—
The while it merely lightly pats
As thoughtless she may move it—
No modest man would dare to dream
There is a leg above it.

But when it trips across the street,
Through wind and mud and vapor
By sheerest accident you see
How beautiful the taper;
And as it steps upon the walk,
Amid the crowd to mingle,
Two roguish eyes look up and say,
"I wonder if he's single?"

But I would have no lady think
I fancy her a schemer,
And beg her to remember that,
The poet is a dreamer;
He sees what others do not see:
And seeks for hidden beauty—
No pretty face can lure him from
The path of moral duty.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship of war, some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell on the head of the First Lieutenant. "Watch", said the officer after he had gathered hims lf up, "Where the devil did you come from?' "And sure, I came from the North of Ireland, yer honor."

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Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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We have made special arrangements with the publishers of Prof. Gleason's famous book, which has always sold at $1.50, and can supply a limited number to our subscribers. See offer in another column.

National Meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. San Francisco, July 7th to 12th.

We are pleased to announce that the rates made for the above occasion are lower than ever made before for any organization to the Pacific Coast, tickets will be on sale from principal points in all Southern States as early as June 20th, and available to the public.

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In mechanical form the book is something of a novelty. The price of 25 cents for a new novel in paper covers become pretty well established, and recent competition among publishers has been in the direction of giving the bulkiest book possible for the money. This has resulted in the use of inferior paper of dingy color and too stiff to handle with comfort. The publishers of the present book believe intelligent readers will welcome a change, and "President John Smith" will be printed on creamy white paper, just thick enough to be opaque, and of a size convenient for the side pocket. (Cloth $1, paper 25 cents.)

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W	Goldsboro*	7 20		3 20
Lv	Bests	s 7 35	s	3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 16	s	3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 37	s	4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 24	s	4 12
	Caswell	f 9 38	f	4 21
Ar	Dover	s 9 53	s	4 30
Lv		10 15		
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s	4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f	4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f	5 00
W	Newbern*	s 12 05	s	5 15
Ar		1 30		5 25
Lv				
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f	5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f	5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s	6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s	6 18
	Wildwood	f 3 25	f	6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f	6 29
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s	6 37
Lv		3 51		6 42
	Atlantic Hotel			
W	M. City Depot*	4 01		6 50
Ar		P. M.		P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.		2 Mixed frt. and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 25		8 00
Bests	s 11 03	s	7 20
W LaGrange*	s 10 52	s	6 50
Falling Creek	s 10 42	s	6 20
W Kinston*	s 10 32	s	6 00
Caswell	f 10 20	f	5 18
Lv Dover	s 10 12	s	5 00
Ar			4 20
W Core Creek	s 10 00	s	4 00
Tuscarora	f 9 50	s	3 38
Clark's	f 9 42	f	3 20
			P. M.
Lv Newbern*	s 9 30	s	2 50
Ar	s 9 17	s	10 47
Riverdale	f 8 53	s	10 10
Croatan	f 8 49	s	10 00
Havelock	s 8 40	s	9 40
W Newport*	s 8 26	s	9 06
Wildwood	f 8 19	f	8 47
Atlantic	f 8 15	f	8 38
Lv Morehead City*	s 8 07	s	8 20
Ar	s 8 02	s	8 15
Atlantic Hotel			
Lv M. City Depot	7 48		7 f0.
	A. M.		A. M.

W.—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal. *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s—Regular stops.

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Lv New York, Penn. R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C.L.	8 06am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 35pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 06am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 03pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 53pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Clinton, S.A.L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 06am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 26pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 35pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R		*7 60am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 45†n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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In Effect June 14, 1896.

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3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Kloxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

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Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the North-western North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

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3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7.10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro. Wilson and water lines. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville

LOCAL

9.00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

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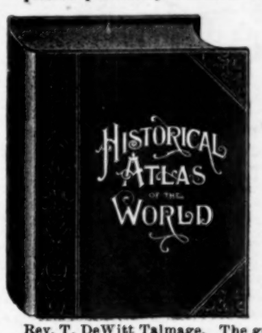

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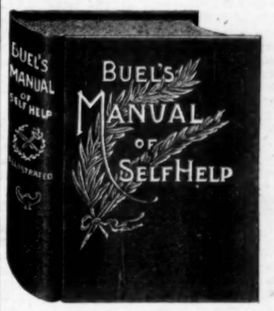

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